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Remarks of Mr. Conrad,

(OF LOUISIANA,)

Delivered in Senate May 18, 1842 on the bill for refunding General Jackson's Fine.

The Senate having resumed (as in Committee of the Whole) the consideration of the bill to refund General Jackson the fine inflicted on him by Judge Hall—

Mr. CONRAD, being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate for upwards of an hour, in a speech of which the following is a condensed outline. He observed that if the object of the bill were merely to refund to General Jackson a sum of money; if Congress had been asked to remit this fine on the grounds that fines are frequently remitted, not only by Congress, but by the Secretary of the Treasury, to wit, that there had been a violation of law, unaccompanied by any evil intention, or the result of error and mistake; or if called on to make an honorary donation to General Jackson, as an additional mark of our gratitude for his military services, he would cheerfully have voted for the bill. But this money was not claimed on either of these grounds; on the contrary, the gentlemen who had advocated it had, one and all, disclaimed putting the claim on either of these grounds. They had said the money was no object; that the object of the bill was merely to vindicate the character of General Jackson—to wipe off, as the gentleman from Missouri had said, "the last stain or censure upon his fair fame." Other gentlemen had also used similar language; and the gentleman from Pennsylvania in particular, (Mr. Buchanan) who never met a difficulty without at once grappling it by the horns, had made an elaborate and able argument to prove that the proceedings of General Jackson had been strictly conformable to law, and, as a necessary consequence, that the sentence pronounced on him for those acts was illegal and unjust, and the Judge who pronounced it was deserving of censure.

The question, then, was one of *principle*; and, after a lapse of a quarter of a century, Congress is called upon to reverse a judgment of a competent tribunal, on the ground of its illegality.

Gentlemen had said that this was no party question, and deprecated the introduction of party topics into this debate. He had no doubt of their entire sincerity in these professions; but they must at the same time candidly admit that this very question had always been one of controversy. In his own State, in particular, it had given rise, at the time the events occurred, to an angry discussion. He was, himself, too young at that time to take any part in this discussion, or to entertain any other feeling for Gen. Jackson than that of unqualified gratitude for his great military achievements; a feeling which ten or twelve years of political opposition had dimmed, but not extinguished.

There was another circumstance which stared us in the face, and to which he could not shut his eyes; and this was, that this claim was not presented by Gen. Jackson, but emanated from two Democratic Legislatures—those of Ohio and New York. Now, whatever respect he might entertain for the opinions of two such distinguished bodies, he doubted their peculiar fitness to determine this question, and could not help suspecting that party considerations were lurking at the bottom of this disinterested movement. Although he had always entertained the opinion that the imprisonment of Judge Hall, and the resistance of Gen. Jackson to the process of his court, were acts of arbitrary power, entirely unjustifiable in themselves, and not excusable on any plea of *public necessity*, he had tried not to be impervious to conviction. He had listened attentively to the arguments of gentlemen vindicating these acts; but they had not convinced him, but, on the contrary, confirmed the opinion he had always entertained.

Keeping in view, then, that the only point at issue was the legality of these acts, let the facts of the case be examined. It was necessary for every gentleman to do this, because every gentleman who had spoken had supposed, and based his argument on, a different state of facts. They did not even agree on the cause for which the fine was imposed. One says it was inflicted on Gen. Jackson because he declared martial law; another, because he refused to obey the writ of habeas corpus; another, because he offered a personal indignity to the Judge; and all concur in censuring the Judge and in supposing he was actuated by personal resentment alone.

He did not profess to have any personal knowledge of these facts. Since the last debate, however, he had consulted a work in which they were narrated with great perspicuity and minuteness of detail. He alluded to the history of Louisiana by Judge Martin. He did not vouch for the accuracy of this work; but he could vouch that the author was a man of great learning, industry, and research, who was in 1815, and still is, one of the judges of the supreme court of his State, distinguished for his impartiality as a judge; and it was fair to presume that he did not lay aside this quality in assuming the character of an historian. The work is not of a partisan or political character, but embraces the history of Louisiana from its discovery to the battle of New Orleans; and the author was an eye witness of, and an actor in, the scenes which he describes.

Mr. C. here referred to various passages in the work, to show that when General Jackson arrived in Louisiana he was indeed, by the representations of persons who enjoyed his confidence, to entertain suspicions of the fidelity of a large portion of the inhabitants of Louisiana—particularly those of French extraction; that, under the influence of this feeling, he recommended to the Legislature, then in session, that the *habeas corpus* act should be suspended—which, however, they refused to do; that Louallier, a member from one of the interior parishes, was one of those who warmly opposed this measure, as unnecessary, and dangerous to the liberties of the citizens of the State. The battle was fought and won; and whatever might have been the suspicions of General Jackson *before*, they ought now to have been dispelled—they were nobly refuted at the cannon's mouth. It was a remarkable fact, (and one he took pleasure in recurring to,) that, though Louisiana had been but recently admitted to this great American family of States; although the attachment of her citizens to this Government had hardly time to mature, and to acquire that strength it had since attained; although her population was of a very heterogeneous character, and many of them natives of foreign countries; although placed in the most discouraging circumstances, there was not, as far as he knew, one single instance of treachery, cowardice, or even faltering in the ranks.

The sequel is known. The enemy was defeated. On the 23d January solemn thanksgivings were offered up for the deliverance of the country from the eminent perils that had environed it. On the 12th of February the enemy were at Mobile, 150 miles off. On the 20th General Jackson received unofficial intelligence that a treaty of peace had been negotiated. This intelligence was communicated by the commander of the enemy's forces. But one the 22d it was confirmed from another quarter. No one doubted the fact, although it might not have been prudent for the commander in chief to have acted on it, and disbanded his forces.

Among those who had borne an active part in the campaign, were a number of emigrants from France. Their own country was then at peace with Great Britain; and they were not bound to take up arms against her in defence of the United States. But they rushed voluntarily to the conflict, and not only displayed that martial spirit which is the characteristic of their nation, but many of them having served under Napoleon, possessed a scientific knowledge in which the United States' forces were deficient. The blood of Frenchmen and American once more mingled in the same stream against the enemy of this country. After these rumors of peace had reached New Orleans, anxious to return to their homes and their civil occupations on which many of them depended for their livelihood, many of them prayed to be discharged, on presenting the consular certificates of their national character. These discharges were at first granted without difficulty; but, as their number increased, General Jackson issued an order that all those who presented such certificates, and claimed their discharge, should forthwith be sent to Baton Rouge, a small town on the Mississippi, about 150 miles above New Orleans.

It may well be imagined that such an order—implying suspicion of their fidelity, which they were not conscious of deserving—was considered by those brave people as harsh and rigorous in the extreme, and as a poor return for the signal services they had rendered to the country. This was towards the end of February or early in March. On the 3d of the latter month, Mr. Louallier (the same individual who, as a member of the Legislature, had so warmly opposed the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act) published an article, in which this act of General Jackson was severely commented on as an unjustifiable exercise of arbitrary power. General Jackson immediately issued an order for his arrest, and ordered him to be tried by a court martial, for exciting mutiny, for a libel, and as a spy!

He (Mr. C.) would not undertake to discuss the question of the propriety of General Jackson's arrest of Louallier. The publication was certainly an indiscreet one. But how could a court martial take cognizance of a prosecution for a *libel*? And how could an American citizen—a member of the Legislature—be tried as a spy? If he had leagued with the enemy—if he had, in any manner, given them aid and comfort—his crime was that of a traitor, not a spy; and he was amenable to the civil tribunals for high treason.

Louallier, finding himself arrested, and about to be tried by a court martial, for a crime involving not only his character, but his life, applied to the judge of the district court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Now, what was the object of the writ? Gentleman on the other side had argued as if it had the effect of instantly and *per se* setting Louallier at liberty. But every lawyer knows that it had no such effect, that its sole object and effect, is to compel the production of the prisoner, in order that the judge may inquire into the *cause of his commitment*; that he may ascertain by what authority he is imprisoned. If, upon that investigation, it turns out that he is imprisoned by a warrant issued by a competent authority, and the proceedings, on their face, are regular, he is remanded to prison, to undergo his trial; otherwise, he is discharged. Could Judge Hall, with any propriety, have refused, in the present instance, to issue this writ? He could not. The writ of *habeas corpus* is a writ of right. The very statute which wrested it from the first Charles declares it shall issue for any one, on the application of his counsel. It is this writ which overleaps the walls of the prison—which unlocks the iron-barred door of the dungeon—which penetrates the ranks of an armed soldiery, surrounding the victim of military violence with drawn swords and pointed bayonets. How, then, can a judge, in any case, refuse to issue this writ, where even probable cause is shown for his interference?

Suppose that Judge Hall had refused to issue this writ, and that Louallier had been convicted and sentenced to death, and the sentence carried into execution—the supposition is not improbable, because the sequel showed that General Jackson was in earnest, and that Louallier owed his life to the court martial presided over by General Gaines, who had the honesty and firmness to acquit him, in opposition to the opinion and wishes of their commander—what would have been the consequence? Why, Hall would have been universally execrated. The tables of the other House would have been loaded with petitions for his impeachment. He would have been impeached: and if it had been our lot to try that impeachment, who among us would have dared to say that a judge who had refused to discharge a sacred duty—to stretch forth his arm to save an unfortunate man from an ignominious death, unlawfully inflicted, ought not to be hurled from a seat which he had disgraced by his imbecility or his cowardice?

But Judge Hall did not refuse it. Mr. C. here passed a warm eulogium on the character of Judge Hall, and proceeded to remark that, in granting it, he exacted a promise on the part of Mr. Morel, a distinguished lawyer, who had applied for it in behalf of Louallier, that he should apprize General Jackson that the writ had issued, in order that he might appear in person or by counsel to oppose the discharge of Louallier, if he thought proper so to do. Mr. Morel fulfiled this pledge; and General Jackson adopted a more sure and summary method of preventing the discharge. He arrested and imprisoned the Judge!

The Senator from Pennsylvania has observed that the Judge was only imprisoned in a technical sense. He was confined within the four walls of a room; and that is imprisonment, in every sense of the word. It is true, it was not that species of imprisonment which is practised in the gentleman's own State; it was not solitary confinement. The spy, and the Judge who had endeavored to screen him from punishment, were deemed worthy associates, and were confined in the same apartment; and thus the writ of habeas corpus, instead of bringing the prisoner before the Judge, produced the very opposite effect of carrying the Judge to the prisoner. The General then sent an officer to demand from the clerk of the court the record containing the application for the writ, and the proceedings consequent thereon. The clerk refused to surrender it, on the score of official duty; but offered to carry it to the General for his inspection. He did so, and delivered the record to General Jackson, and the latter retained possession of it; and intimated in no very ambiguous terms, both to the clerk and the marshal, that if they in any manner interfered in the matter, they should fare no better than the Judge.

In the meantime official intelligence arrived of the restoration of peace. By a singular mischance the package transmitted from the War Department, communicating this information, was exchanged for another; and the error was not discovered by the messenger despatched with it until he had reached New Orleans. Other documents brought by him, however, left no doubt of the fact, and it was shortly after announced in general orders. It was not until five days after this, and when the militia had been disbanded, that Judge Hall was released from actual confinement; and even then he was not set at liberty. He was put under a guard of soldiers, who conducted him beyond the limits of the city, with a positive injunction not to re enter it until official intelligence arrived of the treaty of peace, or until the enemy had left the Southern coast. Thus, when it was thought that the military force might safely be disdained it was not thought safe for a helpless old man to take part in the general rejoicings in which his fellow citizens were indulging.

A few days after the return of Judge Hall, Dick, the United States district attorney, moved for an attachment against General Jackson, to answer for *a contempt of court*. The contempt charged against him was in *obstructing the process* of the court,

1 By imprisoning the Judge, and thereby preventing him from discharging his official duties,

2 By violently taking possession of a record of the court.

3. By threatening the officers of the court.

For this *contempt of court*, and for nothing else, was this fine imposed. The imprisonment of Louallier, the declaration of martial law, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, were not the acts for which General Jackson was fined. However illegal those acts might be in themselves, it was not the province of the court to determine in that form; but it *was* the province of the court to vindicate its own dignity by punishing an open and avowed resistance to its authority, accompanied with the most wanton and unnecessary violence and insult to the person of the Judge.

This, said Mr. C. is the sentence we are now called upon to reverse as unjust, erroneous, and illegal. However willing he might be to return this money to General Jackson *ex gratia*—however anxious he might be to do any thing consistent with truth and principle, to gratify Gen. Jackson or his friends on this floor and elsewhere—he could not do this: he could not do it, because he believed the judgment conformable to law and justice: he could not do it, because he would thereby sanction a dangerous precedent that might hereafter be invoked by some chieftain less magnanimous than General Jackson, to the subversion of the liberties of his country: he could not do it, because he would thereby contribute to revive an exploded calumny against a portion of his own constituents: he could not do it, because he would, in so doing, affix an unjust stigma upon the character of the upright magistrate by whom this sentence was pronounced. That Judge is, long since, consigned to that tomb to which, we are told, General Jackson is fast hastening. No sculptured marble marks the spot where his ashes repose. Pilgrim patriots do not resort to *his* tomb, as they will one day to General Jackson's, to breathe the inspiration that hovers around the grave of a departed hero.

But for the accident that has connected his name with this historical incident, it would ere long be forgotten; and if that name is to be rescued from oblivion, let it not be "damned to everlasting fame."

Gentlemen have attempted to justify these proceedings by the declaration of martial law. Now, of the declaration of *martial law* necessarily involves the suspension of the *civil* laws of a country, it is clear that none but the sovereign power of a country can establish it.

In the present case, Congress had not exercised the power vested in it by the Constitution of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* "when the public safety may require it," and the Legislature of Louisiana had refused to do it.

In point of fact, then, martial law, in the sense in which these words are used, was not established. Will gentlemen contend that the commander of an army can, at his own discretion, invest himself with absolute authority over the lives and liberties of the citizens? can arm himself with the powers of a Roman dictator?—Would such a doctrine as this be sanctioned in this country and in this Hall? He for one would not countenance it. He would not, it was true, hold a gallant and patriotic officer, who, at a time of great public emergency and danger, and to avert a great public calamity, would overstep the boundaries of the law. But the officer who does this, does it at his peril, and must be prepared to show the necessity which he invokes as the justification of his conduct. He must make out a clear case. Now, he would not speak of the arrest of Louallier, because that he knew was a debatable point; though he must be permitted to say that, even supposing that the *arrest* of Louallier was a measure of prudence, it would have been sufficient to have detained him in close custody. He could not perceive the necessity of trying him for his life by a military tribunal, and for an imaginary offence; for, whatever may have been Louallier's misdeeds, he certainly was not a *spy*. But the imprisonment of the Judge, his subsequent ignominious banishment from the city, the seizure of the records of his court, where was the necessity of these acts? And these, he repeated, were the acts for which the fine was imposed.

We have been told by the Senator from Missouri that the ladies of New Orleans considered this sentence as erroneous, inasmuch as they had raised the amount of the fine by a contribution among themselves, and offered to refund it; but the offer was declined. No one was more ready to bow to the authority of his fair countrywomen, in all matters within their appropriate sphere, than himself. But he must be permitted to doubt their competency to decide questions of law. He assured the gentleman from Missouri they had not attempted anything of this sort. They did not trouble their heads with such knotty questions: they had listened only to the suggestions of their hearts, overflowing with gratitude for their deliverer. It was this that prompted them to raise this money by contribution, and, sir, if the matter was put on that ground, they would do it again; and not only they, sir, but the *gentlemen* too. He would contribute himself to any such voluntary aid to an old soldier. But when it was asked as a right, and we are called on, not to aid him in complying with a judgment, but to reverse that judgment as erroneous, and condemn the Judge, the question assumes a different aspect.

Why should we interfere at all in this question, after such a lapse of time? Why should we usurp the functions of the historian, and anticipate the verdict of posterity? Gentlemen say it is necessary to wipe a stain from Gen. Jackson's character. Even if his character were involved in this question, he could not see the propriety of our interference. But he did not think so. He agreed with the Senator from South Carolina, that, viewed in all its bearings, Gen. Jackson's character would rather gain than lose by it. If he had violated the law, he had in some degree atoned for it by the promptitude with which he had afterwards submitted to the penalty imposed on him. There was something noble in this—something of the romance of history; something that could compare with the brightest pages of Grecian or Roman history. The story of Coriolanus, that had for ages been the theme of the historian, the painter, and the poet, was inferior to it in moral sublimity.

If the friends of General Jackson wished to testify to him that his country did not view this transaction in too severe and uncharitable a light, let them employ an artist to commemorate it by an appropriate painting, and place it in the rotunda of your Capitol. In this manner, while you honor the military chief, who, in the hour of his proudest triumph, did not forget his duty as a citizen, you will also commemorate the upright and inflexible Judge, who, unawed by power, unmoved by popular clamor, dared to vindicate the majesty of your laws. In this manner, instead of placing on your statute-book a melancholy memento of party spirit, you will transmit to posterity a lesson replete with moral and political wisdom.

From the Tuscaloosa Monitor.

How the Cause was produced.

For the two-fold reason that no distinct question of national policy was pending, on which the Whig and Democratic parties had joined issue, and that the social and agricultural interests were peculiarly suitable for discussion at this time, we had forborne, in a great measure, to occupy our columns with political warfare. Our paramount aim and desire had been, to stir up the calm and rational energies of the people to what more directly concerned them. The fact that the Government had been unwisely administered for the last thirteen years, could not be reversed, or its disasters mitigated, by any amount of censure. The people had to look to their own recuperative faculties for extrication from the embarrassments into which the Government had betrayed them. To impress this truth clearly, we referred to the excess of foreign goods imported over the products sold from this country, from 1835 to 1839 inclusive, which averaged forty millions of dollars per annum, and operated as a drain of specie to that amount from our banks. Of course the withdrawal of so much coin, was, to business occupations, like the opening of the vital artery in the human system—neither could survive. Our article on the subject was wholly free from party allusions, and sought a higher mark. It was not however permitted to escape the animadversions of our neighbor of the Flag, from whose last editorial we select this unlucky paragraph:

Can any thing be more simple, more satisfactory than this? And what agency, we ask, had Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren in causing this excess? We answer our own question by informing our readers that neither they, nor either of them, had any more agency in it than our neighbor of the Monitor himself had."

To the question propounded, we prefer giving an answer supported by official history, and not mere assertion, such as the Flag chooses to return. This necessity is imposed on us in self defence: for we are charged with having had as much "agency" in producing the evil referred to, as "Gen. Jackson or Mr. Van Buren." We shall begin by admitting a cardinal proposition of the party of which these two Ex-Presidents are the head, and the Flag a supporter, *i. e.* that the Banks have occasioned all the distress which now exists, and but for them, there would have been general and permanent prosperity. Let us examine.

Gen. Jackson was installed President, March 4, 1829. At that time there was a Bank currency in the United States, which was taken at par over the world. As the basis of our comments, we shall take the population of the United States in 1830; the number of banks then in existence, together with the amount of their capital, loans and circulation, and we have the following result: Total population 12,866,920; banks 330; bank capital $145,402,288; bank loans $200,451,244, and bank circulation $61,323,898. Were each item in the ratio of population, there would be for every individual $11,34 of bank capital; $15,60 of bank loans, and $4,80 of bank circulation.

In July 1832, President Jackson vetoed the bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States, and in September 1833, removed the deposites of public money from that institution, and placed it for safe keeping in the State banks. The order of the day then was, to furnish a better currency through the local institutions and an increase of banking capital. That such was the policy and design of the administration, we have a key from the Globe, confidential and official organ of Gen. Jackson. In that paper of March 23, 1833, was the following editorial paragraph:

"STATE BANKS.—It was anticipated from the zeal with which the respective Legislatures of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, entered upon the duty of establishing State institutions, to secure to the State Governments the emoluments growing out of the banking business, that each by this time, would have had a local system in full operation. This seemed indispensable, as well to meet the necessities of the people, incident to the winding up of the United States Bank, as to enable the States to appropriate to themselves, respectively, the benefits resulting from that event. The general wish of the people seemed to require from their representatives the prompt accomplishment of this important object. How deeply the people have been disappointed, appears from the demands now made through public meetings for an immediate call of the Legislatures in some of these States to resume the business of chartering State Banks."

It appeared that the process of granting bank charters at the regular annual sessions of the State Legislatures, was too slow for the administration. The people held meetings and importuned for "immediate" calls of those bodies to prosecute with all dispatch, "the business of chartering banks." It is well known, that the administration had a majority in most of the States, disposed to execute the bidding of the President. Besides the explicit echoes of the Globe in favor of multiplication of State banks, we have as instructions from Mr. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, to the deposite banks, an extract from his letter of Sept. 26, 1833, to the President of the Girard Bank, which is as follows:

"The deposites of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to commerce, and to extend your accommodations to *individuals*; and as the duties which are payable to the Government, arise from the business and enterprise of the merchants engaged in foreign trade, it is reasonable that they should be preferred in the additional accommodations which the public deposites will enable your institution to give, whenever it can be done without injustice to the claims of other classes of the community."

Here was a direct invitation to individuals and merchants to extend their credits in bank, on the faith of the public money. As all who know any thing of the productiveness of bank stock, will admit that dividends are enhanced by a large circulation of paper, it is not a matter of surprise, that the deposite banks glutted the community with their issues, and that other banks sprung up, as if by magic, to share the fostering aid of the Government, and to secure extraordinary profit. So successful had been the *experiment* of the administration, in improving the currency by an increase of banks, that in 1835, we have this financial showing, viz: Total number of banks 704; amount of banking capital $231,250, 337; bank loans $365,163 834, and bank notes in circulation $103,692,495.

To pursue our speculations on this subject, we shall add the half of 4,202, 534, being the increase of the census of 1840 over 1830, and we have 14,908,186 souls, which would authorize for each, the following scale in 1835: bank capital $15,30, exhibiting an increase of forty per cent. in five years, beyond the rate of population; bank loans $4,37, establishing eighty seven per cent. of the like increase; and bank circulation $7,00, making fifty per cent excess as the fruits of Government policy.

We step next to 1840, and show that the total population of the United States was 17,096,453; number of banks 901; bank capital 358,442,692 dollars; bank loans 462,896,523, and bank circulation 106,968,572 dollars. Another appeal to figures is necessary to illustrate Gen. Jackson's *experiment* on the currency, and to prove the superior claims of the Democratic party to the gratitude of the people, for the glorious results of banking within a noted period of ten years. Comparing the census of 1840, with the situation of the banks in that year, we have for each individual, banking capital to the amount of $21,00; bank loans $27, 12; and bank circulation $6,00. It will be perceived from the foregoing, that 571 new banks were chartered; that the proportion of bank capital was about double to what the rate of population justified, taking the banks as Gen. Jackson found them, as the safe criterion; and that the amount of indebtedness, divided equally among the population, was also about double, while the circulation of bank paper was so reduced by the action of the Government, that it was less than one fourth of the indebtedness to them. Of

course, the banks, if paid at all, must receive coin for the excess, and thereby force the value of property down to that standard, while the loans they put out were converted into property at the highest paper value. No wonder that such transactions have ruined the people.

But, it may be demanded, what has all this to do with the imports, to which we ascribe so much of the general embarrassment? We now proceed to establish the connexion, by high Democratic authority. If it be true that most of this banking capital was not gold and silver, but foreign merchandise, then our argument is victorious, that the imports over and above the actual produce sent from this country to pay for them, left a dead balance, to prey on the resources of the people. This is what we submitted in the article on which the Flag has lavished its reflections. The Flag admits, with us, that the distresses of the country were mainly produced by the balance of trade, of which we gave an explanation. We shall now prove that this identical frightful balance, was occasioned by the stimulus for new banks, and bank expansions, with which Gen. Jackson crazed the public mind when he removed the deposites. Of his policy, we have given some evidence by an extract from the Globe, and from a letter of his Secretary. It now remains for us to show the relation between banks and imports.

In his speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 6, 1840, Mr. Benton stated that from 1835 to 1838, the amount of the State debts contracted in Europe, was $108,223,808, out of the one hundred and seventy millions created at all times. After specifying the debts of each State, the sums used for banking, canals, rail-roads, turnpikes, &c. Mr. Benton remarked,—"And here I can say in grief, and with sorrow, that almost the whole amount of what the States received, was in British dry goods—not even groceries. I say it in grief, and with sorrow, that almost the whole amount of what the sixteen States received for their sterling bonds bearing a sterling interest which will not be less than ten per cent. to the people who pay it, was British dry goods, which have been sold for paper money, to construct roads and build up paper system banks. This is what we have got for 170,000,000 of sterling debt. The process was about this: The bonds were sold for bank credits in Europe or the Atlantic cities; bills of exchange were paid by the merchants in paper money; and this paper money, returned to the banks from which it came. Thus, the whole operation was a circle of paper going round and round in paper, and ending in its own extinction, and never emerging from the paper circle but once, and then to effect importations of British dry goods. The goods are worn out; the paper money has returned to the place from whence it came; the operation is over; and nothing remains of the transactions but the $170,000,000 of debt, its devouring interest, and the banks, canals and roads which represent it. The whole of these banks have failed once, and most of them twice, in two years; the greater part of the roads are not yet finished, and of those finished, several are unproductive."

We close with a single remark or two. —How it happened that 571 banks were chartered in ten years of Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's administrations, and only 330 during the time of all their predecessors;—and why the State debts, contracted within the same period, amounting to 190 millions of dollars, while the same, under all preceding administrations put together, did not exceed twenty seven millions; are questions which the Democratic party have refused to answer at the bar of public opinion, but for which history will hold them responsible. These are facts, registered in the archives of the Government, and will speak long after their authors have passed to the tomb. It will certainly be treating Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren with kindness, if their political friends will seldom recur to the calamities which now afflict and overspread the land. For our own part, we take little pleasure in reviving the recollections of those fatal strides which the Government took under their auspices, towards corruption and decay: and had not the Flag abused our liberality, this reference to the past, and exposure of democracy, would not have been made, at a time when we preferred breathing an atmosphere far purer and more invigorating, than that which has been tainted with the political vices of the last dozen years.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, of June 10

THE GREAT CLAY FESTIVAL.

Amid the noise and bustle occasioned by the return of hundreds of carriages and thousands of people from the Festival this day, held in honor of our illustrious fellow citizen, Henry Clay, we sit down to write some faint account of what we have this day seen and heard. Such a scene we have never before witnessed, and such a one never has been presented in our city. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather for several days previous, the crowd in attendance from all parts of this and the adjoining States was larger than even we had anticipated, great as were our expectations.

Immense numbers of persons from a distance arrived on the evening previous to the Festival, and on Thursday morning from an early hour the various thoroughfares leading to the city were crowded with persons on foot, on the vehicles of every description, and on horseback. By half past 10 o'clock, the College lawn, where the portrait of Gen. Harrison was presented to the ladies of Kentucky by the Whigs of Ohio, through a committee sent for that purpose, was filled with gentlemen and ladies. After the ceremonies of presentation, the Procession was formed and repaired to the grounds selected for the Festival, Maxwell's Spring, a beautiful woodland and pasture, a short distance from the city, a spot consecrated by various patriotic celebrations. Horses were excluded from the Procession by order of the Marshals of the day, and it consisted of foumen and carriages only. In front were the Lexington Light Infantry, a gallant band of soldiers who never withhold their services in war or peace, the Lexington Grenadiers, a newly organized corps, presenting a very soldier-like appearance, and an immense concourse of citizens on foot. Then came a barouche, drawn by four noble grays, in which was seated Mr. Clay, Gov. R. P. Letcher, Lieut. Gov. Thomson, and Judge Robertson, President of the day.

Following this were the Committee of gentlemen from Ohio and invited guests. —Then came the portrait of Gen. Harrison drawn upon a car, followed by the Committee of Arrangements and a long train of carriages, from 300 to 500 in number. A fine band of music also accompanied the Procession. The last of the Procession reached the ground at half past 12 o'clock. Dinner was served upon the tables at about one o'clock, and a most bountiful repast it was, consisting of every variety of meats and vegetables in great profusion. Kentucky's choicest beef was on the tables, a portion of which was a Durham cow, imported by Col. Powell, and presented by Capt. J. S. Berryman. After dinner, the President and Vice Presidents of the day, whose names have been heretofore announced, accompanied Mr. Clay to a stand prepared for the purpose, where the following toasts were announced:

1. *The late and lamented Wm. Henry Harrison*—An honest man, a pure patriot, and the people's friend: May his memory never cease to be enshrined in the grateful remembrance of an admiring posterity.

2. *Our Country*—The patriot's heart beats with gratitude at the festive board, swells with pride in the forum, and burns with fire in the field.

3. *The Union*—Cemented by the purest blood of patriotism, and consecrated by the undivided devotion of a free people:—Woe betide the hand that would sacrilegiously touch it with dismembering violence.

4. *Our Foreign Relations*—While war should be avoided as long as it is possible to preserve a secure and an honorable peace, it should never be forgotten that peace can never be secure, nor honorable, when a nation betrays a pusillanimous aversion to war.

5. *The Tariff*—While all acknowledge the necessity of an increase of duties, to meet the expenditures of the government, it is the part of enlightened policy to afford that degree of protection to home industry which shall ensure the *permanent prosperity of the country.*

6 *The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands*—An act of justice to the States, which, though frequently demanded and as often rejected, was passed the first moment the Whigs came into power; a law so wise and unquestionably just, Congress has no moral power to repeal.

7. *A National Bank*—Indispensable to the safekeeping and disbursement of the public revenue, to the separation of the purse from the sword, and the restoration of a *sound currency.*

8. *The Whig Manifesto*—Fearless and independent in spirit, wise and patriotic in principle.

9. *Bell, Badger, Ewing, Granger and Crittenden*—Fearless, true; neither the blandishments of power, nor the prospects of a *brilliant career* of prosperous apostacy, could seduce them from the principles which elevated them to office.

10. *The Senate of the United States*—The embodied wisdom of 23 confederated States—May it continue to vindicate its rights against unjust encroachments with steadfast inflexibility.

11. *The Whig House of Representatives*—Liberal and enlightened in its policy, its measures deserve and will receive the patriotic support of the American people.

12. *General Winfield Scott*—The accomplished soldier—His services will be rewarded by a grateful country.

13. *Henry Clay*—Farmer of Ashland, Patriot and Philanthropist—the American Statesman, and unrivalled Orator of the Age—Illustrious abroad, beloved at home: In a long career of eminent public service, often, like Aristides, he breasted the raging storm of passion and delusion, and by offering himself a sacrifice, saved the Republic; and now, like Cincinnatus and Washington, having voluntarily retired to the tranquil walks of private life, the grateful hearts of his countrymen will do him ample justice; but come what may, *Kentucky will stand by him*, and still continue to cherish and defend, as her own, the fame of a son who has emblazoned her Escutcheon with immortal renown.

The last toast was prefaced by the President of the day with some happy and eloquent remarks. Mr. Clay rose in response, and for more than two hours enchained that vast audience by the exercise of those mighty powers of oratory with which he is so eminently gifted. With an ease peculiar to himself, he swayed the feelings of his auditory at will—at one time convulsed with laughter, again filled with indignation, and anon the glistening tear betrayed the deep emotions of the heart. But it needs not that we should attempt a description of the eloquence of such a man—to say that Henry Clay spoke, would be sufficient. We shall, at the earliest opportunity, present to our readers the two speeches in full.

The number upon the ground was variously estimated at from 15 to 25,000 from 2 to 3,000 of this number were ladies.

Had the weather proved favorable, this number, large as it was, we doubt not, would have been doubled. The rain for a day or two previous, and which fell in occasional showers during the day yesterday, prevented the attendance of many from a distance, and deterred many even in the neighbourhood from participating in the festivities.

Notwithstanding the vast assemblage, the day passed off without an accident, which gratifying circumstance we attribute mainly to the absence of all intoxicating liquors from the ground, the Committee of arrangements having thought proper to exclude them.

The day will long be remembered in Lexington. All business of every kind was suspended, and the people turned out to greet their fellow-citizen with assurances of their undiminished respect, admiration, esteem and confidence. We have not now time or space to give way to an expression of the feelings which the occurrences of the day excited in our breast. We look upon it as a day devoted to paying a just tribute to exalted worth and unflinching patriotism, and we shall ever be proud of our participation in it.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia arrived at Boston about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, and brings London and Liverpool papers of the morning of that day.

The British war steamer Rhadamanthus, arrived at Halifax on the 15th instant, with despatches to Lord Ashburton, and orders for the Warspite to proceed to the Mediterranean. The special messenger to Lord Ashburton came from Halifax in the Britannia, and it is rumored that his despatches are of the highest importance.

Many more arrests have been made at Paris, of persons supposed to be implicated in the late attempts upon the life of the king.

The British appear to be making immense preparations for the prosecution of the war in China and India. No less than 50,000 stand of arms had been forwarded to Bombay, by way of Alexandria and Suez.

Attempts upon the Life of the Queen of England.

Another madman, or a monster without the excuse of madness, has attempted the assassination of the beloved Sovereign of the British Empire. At six o'clock on Monday evening, as her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, was returning to the Palace in an open barouche, with outriders, an assassin presented a pistol, and discharged it at the Queen, from very nearly the same spot on Constitution Hill from which Oxford fired. The wretch was instantly seized by a soldier of the Scotch Fusilier Guard. He was at first supposed to be a foreigner, but it appears, unhappily, that he is an Englishman, named John Francis, son to a scene shifter at one of the theatres. He is about 20 years of age.

The royal *cortege*, when the pistol was discharged, was fortunately proceeding at a rate rather more rapid than usual, and to that circumstance it is supposed her Majesty, in a great measure, owes the preservation of her life, as Francis was seen by a police constable to take deliberate aim. The act had been noticed by Prince Albert, who sat on the right hand of his royal consort, and who immediately arose from his seat. He pointed out the miscreant to one of the outriders, when the royal servant got off his horse to assist in the apprehension, but finding him secure in custody, again followed his royal carriage.

A respectable woman states that, just before the attempt, she heard the prisoner say to another man in a flannel—"The Queen! why should she be such an expense to the nation? It is to support her in such grand style that us poor fellows have to work hard."

LATEST FROM INDIA.

The Indian overland mail arrived at Marseilles, brings an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul.

On the other hand, Col. Pollock had forced the Khiber pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it, and would, no, doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. General Sale in a sortie from that place overthrew the insurgents.

A rumor prevailed that Akbar Khan had been badly wounded.

General Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but General England had not joined him. It is reported that Shah Soojah had been poisoned.

There is no news from China.

A juror in Philadelphia, a day or two ago, was fined $30 for being absent. He started to Pittsburg, and on the court ascertaining that fact, he was fined another $30, an attachment issued, and an officer sent to Pittsburg after him.

A lesson to rioters was been given by the court recently sitting at Macon, Ga. It will be remembered that the ballot-box was seized and destroyed at the late charter election in that city. The ringleaders have been arrested, tried, and three of them sentenced to the penitentiary; two are safely housed, but the third escaped from the custody of the deputy sheriff, who has since been indicted on a charge of connivance at the escape.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 30.

HILLSBOROUGH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture was delivered before this Association on Thursday evening last, by Mr. William J. Bingham; the subject was a discussion of the justice of the claims of the Moderns to superiority over the Ancients in Knowledge, Arts, and Civilization. The facts stated were exceedingly interesting, and the arguments possessed much force and clearness, if not perfectly convincing.

In the first page of our paper to-day will be found the speech of Mr. Conrad, delivered in the Senate of the U. States on the resolution to refund to Gen. Jackson the amount of the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall. As we said last week, it contains a plain and fair statement, and will no doubt be read with much interest.

THE $5,304:31 AGAIN.

In our paper of the 16th inst. we made a statement, gathered from our exchange papers, which we accompanied with some remarks, in relation to a sum of money which Louis D. Henry, esq. had received for his salary as commissioner under the Spanish treaty. Developments since made in the stirring up of this matter, have discovered to us some errors in our statement which we take this first opportunity to correct. The most important of these errors is the supposed amount of *damages*. Uncle Sam pays no damages; and there was no *protest*. When the draft was presented at the bank in Baltimore, Mr. Henry refused to receive current notes, and demanded payment in *specie*; consequently the draft was not paid, and in conformity to an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, a *notice* of protest was indorsed upon it, and it was thereby made receiveable in payment of public dues. Now as specie was hard to get, and as the Government would take nothing but specie or its equivalent in payments to itself, it followed that these dishonored drafts, being receivable at the custom house, were in demand in New York. Such being the case, report says, (we copy from the Fayetteville Observer,) Mr. Henry sold his draft to some New York merchant who had debts to pay at the custom house, for 6 per cent. premium; deposited the avails in a bank in N. York; and afterwards sold his checks on the bank to merchants in Fayetteville for another premium of 2 or 3 per cent.

Now all this may be perfectly justifiable in itself; it is but following in the footsteps of another illustrious individual, who demands specie for his per diem allowance which he sells at a premium, and pays his boarding-house, his mechanic, his tailor and his washer-woman, in bank notes; it is but carrying out the principle, "gold and silver for the office-holders—rags for the people." But all this is natural in this money-loving world, and would not, perhaps, have attracted notice had it not been for the position in which Mr. Henry had placed himself. In his letter of acceptance he said—"Public credit is public honor and public wealth; to tarnish that credit ought to be looked upon as the *greatest crime;* it is bringing shame and dishonor on one's country." Comparing this profession with his conduct in the above transaction, it was considered something like contrasting *theoretical* patriotism with *practical* cupidity.

In his reply to Mr. Morehead in Fayetteville, Mr. Henry is reported to have said that he did not make but about $30 by the operation. It may therefore in all respects be considered a very small business; but nevertheless large enough, perhaps, for an off-set to the $75 Ice-House which the Loco Foco editors have been for so long a time endeavoring to convert into political capital.

In relation to this matter we received by the last mail a letter from the Hon. R. M. Saunders, which we give below. We do not know that there is any thing in it which conflicts with the statement we have here made. It appears that the commission extended over eighteen months and a few days; but from a statement which we have seen it appears that the whole number of days on which Mr. Henry was at Washington in the performance of his duty, including Sundays, two Christmas days, two new year's days, 4th July and 24th December, (on which days the board did not sit,) was 193; deduct those days (34,) and there will be left but 159 days in which he was actually engaged, as stated in our former article. It is also stated that his adjournments at Washington were made exactly to "dove-tail" in with his spring and fall circuits at home. If such was the case, we have nothing to correct in that particular.

It will be seen that the letter below speaks of a draft for *six months'* salary only; whether it was for the first, second, or third half year, is not specified.

Washington, June 22, 1842.

MR. HEARTT:—My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper of the 16th instant, in which are repeated the charges against Mr. Henry of having received $5,304:31 for 159 days' service; of his having the draft of the Government *protested*, and receiving *damages* for its non-payment. Now I undertake to say neither of these charges are well founded, as you will see from the following facts: The bill creating the commission under which Mr. Henry acted, as it passed the House of Representatives, directed the appointment of the Attorney General as Commissioner, with a salary of $3,000. In the Senate it was referred to the committee of foreign affairs, of which Mr. Clay was chairman; who reported an amendment to the bill, directing the appointment of three commissioners, with a salary of $3,000 each, and extending the time to eighteen months. This amendment not being agreed to by the House, committees of conference were appointed, of which Mr. Clay as chairman reported to the Senate a modification of the bill, authorising *one* commissioner, with a salary of $3,500. Under this commission Mr. Henry received his salary for one year six months and a few days; as the 18 months was to begin from and after his entering on the duties of the commission in Washington City. As to the draft, I learn on inquiry at the Treasury department, that Mr. Henry received a draft at the Treasury department for six months' salary on a bank in Baltimore; that the draft was not paid, the bank being under suspension and its notes under par, when the draft was *noted* by the Cashier of the bank as having been presented and not paid; on which it was, under a regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, directed to be received in payment of the public dues at any of the custom houses. This order saved the expense of a protest, and kept the draft above par, so that Mr. Henry likely sold his draft at the premium it then commanded in the market. The amount paid Mr. Henry was for his salary alone, and not a cent for damages. I deem it due to furnish you this statement of facts, leaving to your own sense of justice the correction of your errors. Yours, &c.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Thursday, June 16, the bill from the House to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports was taken up; and, after some opposition, was ordered to a second reading by a vote of 28 to 18. The bill was then referred to the committee on finance.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service of the United States for the year 1842. Several amendments were made.

On Friday, after receiving reports from committees, &c. the naval appropriation bill was again taken up; and having been gone through with in committee, was reported to the Senate. The several amendments were concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and was read the third time and passed.

An executive session was then held, and at about five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

On Saturday, after the presentation of petitions and reports from committees, the Senate took up the billl to provide for the satisfaction of the claims arising under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, and a debate arose which was continued until the Senate adjourned.

On Monday, June 20, Mr. Benton said, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the bankrupt act of 1841.

The President of the Senate expressed a doubt whether the bill could be received.

Mr. Benton. There has been the ten days' notice given.

The President said, on reference to the 13th rule, he found the Senator was correct, so far as the notice was concerned; but the rule provided, also, that when a bill or resolution, passed in one House, should have been rejected in the other, it could not again be brought in during the same session without notice of ten days, and then only on leave of two thirds of the House in which it shall be renewed

Mr. Benton. The proper notice has been given, sir.

Mr. Berrien. For leave under the rule two thirds are required; and therefore I ask the yeas and nays.

Mr. Benton. I withdraw the proposition, and will renew it to-morrow, and give my reasons.

On motion of Mr. Tappan, the bill to provide for publishing an account of the discoveries made by the Exploring Expedition under the command of Lieut. Wilkes, of the United States Navy, was taken up and considered.

The bill to provide for claims under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit was farther considered and amended.

On Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Allen, the resolution submitted by him some days ago, in relation to the disturbance in Rhode Island, was taken up and made the order the day for Monday week.

The bill to provide for publishing an account o the discoveries made by the exploring squadron, was put on its third reading, when quite an animated debate arose on a motion to recommit the bill to the committee on patents; but the motion was negatived, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Walker then took the floor on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to provide further remedial justice in the courts of the United States, and addressed the Senate at great length against the bill, which he considered one of the most important in its bearing that had come before the Senate since he had the honor of a seat there, and which, if passed, would sweep away the whole criminal jurisdiction of every state in this Union. On motion of Mr. Berrien the Senate then adjourned.

On Wednesday, the resolution introduced by Mr. Graham some time since in reference to a joint rule of the two Houses prohibiting private claims which have been reported against in one branch from being again presented unless with additional testimony, being taken up, it led to a debate, in which Messrs. Graham, Bagby, Tappan, Linn, and others participated, and its further consideration was then postponed until to-morrow.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up, as in committee of the whole, and various amendments were adopted. The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendments were concured in; and being engrossed, the bill was read the third time and passed.

An executive session was then held, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, June 16, Mr. Fillmore presented a tabular statement, prepared under the direction of the committee of ways and means, exhibiting the duties imposed upon each article by the acts of 1816, 1824, 1828, and 1832, and by the bills reported from the committee on manufactures, from the committee of ways and means, and by the Secretary of the Treasury; together with the amount imported in the year 1840, the foreign cost, and the amount of duties it would produce. He moved that 5,000 extra copies of these tables, with the index that was preparing, be printed; which motion, after some opposition, prevailed—yeas 118, nays 86.

The Apportionment bill was taken up, being the unfinished business of yesterday; the question being on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. After a discussion of considerable length, a motion was made to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the house had refused to recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate; which motion prevailed—yeas 101, nays 97, absent 44.

The question then recurred, "Will the house recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate?" The previous question was then moved, but the House adjourned before any vote was taken.

On Friday, Mr. Botts, on leave given, presented a memorial from 648 citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, praying the passage of a tariff of discriminating duties, with a view to afford to domestic manufactures incidental protection, and recommending the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

The bill from the Senate to provide for the armed occupation of Florida was read twice, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, on leave, reported from the committee on the judiciary, a bill for the relief of Gen. Andrew Jackson, [i. e. a bill refunding to him the sum of $1,000, being the amount of a fine paid by him when commanding the American forces at New Orleans in the year 1815.] The bill was twice read, and committed.

Mr. Ingersoll accompanied this bill with a report, (not sanctioned by a majority of the committee, but by three members only,) which was ordered to be printed.

The Apportionment bill was then taken up, and the question being taken,

the house receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, by a vote of 109 to 104. And the question once more recurring, "Will the House *concur* in the amendments of the Senate?" the previous question was moved, and the main question was ordered to be put, by a vote of 125 to 88.

Mr. Boyd of Ky. moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but this motion was rejected—yeas 90, nays 118.

The question was then taken on the amendments of the Senate; the first, fixing the ratio at 70,680, was agreed to by yeas 113, nays 103; and the second, giving one additional representative to each state having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio, was agreed to by yeas 110, nays 102.

Another motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but it was negatived—yeas 93, nays 112.

The bill was then finally disposed of, and awaits only the signature of the President to become a law.

On Saturday, a bill to regulate arrests on bail in the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, introduced by Mr. White of La. was read twice by its title; and being put upon its third reading, was read the third time and passed. The first section of the bill provides that hereafter no person shall be imprisoned or held to bail in that county, unless there be an affidavit of the plaintiff, or his agent, proving the justice of the debt. The second section provides that any persons now imprisoned without affidavit, or sufficient cause of action, shall be set at liberty, unless the plaintiff, or his agent, should, in a given time, file such affidavit. The celerity of the passage of this bill was occasioned by a glaring instance of oppression, mentioned by Mr. White as having just occurred in the city of Washington, on the person of one of his constituents.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service of the United States for the year 1842, which had been returned from the Senate with amendments, was taken up and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the amendments ordered to be printed.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the bill to provide revenue from imports, &c. and Mr. Habersham, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee during the alloted hour.

Mr. A. V. Brown followed, and opposed both the bills, from the committee of ways and means, and the committee on manufactures.

Mr. Randolph next obtained the floor, and on his motion the committee rose and reported progress,

On Monday, June 20, the revenue bill was again taken up.

Mr. Randolph, being entitled to the floor, addressed the committee during the hour, involving much historical and statistical information.

Mr. Hunt followed. He thought gentlemen were wrangling about words, about terms, when they ought to be employed in considering things and settling principles for the future action of the government; they were talking on one side of the hall about protection, and on the other about free trade, when the true question to them, as American legislators, was whether they would, by legislation, counteract the legislation and action of other Governments, and protect the labor and industry of our own. It was a mistaken idea, he said, to suppose that the North or East, desired to carry the question to any extent that a well informed and patriotic heart from the South could not assent to. He was for such an adjustment of the tariff as would provide sufficient revenue for the wants of the Government economically administered, with its details so arranged as to afford such encouragement to our manufactures as was necessary to the independence and comfort of the people.

Mr. Van Buren next addressed the committee, in opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. He would make this clause a reason for opposing the bill.

Mr. Brockaway addressed the committee in a sensible and attractive speech, directed mainly to a vindication of the constitutionality and expendiency of the protective principle.

Mr. Thompson of Ia. next addressed the committee. He alluded to the navigation act of Great Britain, and to other acts of her legislation; and to the inability of the states to protect their infant manufactures as one of the chief and primary causes of the formation of our constitution. He reviewed the question of protection from the foundation of our Government, and quoted the opinions of Madison, Jefferson and others, in favor it. He spoke of the beneficial influences of the protective policy on all the interests of the country, and contended that it was not a sectional but a national question. He was here cut short by the expiration of the hour.

Mr. Cowan, of Ohio, next obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for the committee to rise.

On Tuesday, Mr. Triplett, on leave given, offered an amendment to the revenue bill now under consideration, which was ordered to be printed. The amendment provides that, after the 1st day of July, 1843, an addition of 20 per cent. shall be made to the duties imposed by this act upon the following articles, viz. on manufactures of silk or of which silk is a component part, on laces of every description, bleached or bleached linen, broadcloths costing at the place from whence imported more than one dollar and sixty cents per square yard, ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, and on hats, cut glass, distilled spirits and wine of every discription. Which said additional duty "shall cease so far as it is imposed upon any article the produce or manufacture of any kingdom or nation, whenever it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that the tobacco, grain, flour, and rice, the produce of the United States, are admitted into the ports of such nation at a rate of duty not exceeding that imposed upon any article imported from such kingdom or nation into the United States, and that any citizen of the United States may sell and dispose of the tobacco, grain, flour, and rice, the produce of the United States, in the ports of such kingdom or nation, upon the same terms and with no other restrictions than are imposed upon the citizens or subjects of such foreign nation or kingdom when importing or disposing of the produce or manufactures of such nation or kingdom in the United States."

After the expiration of the morning hour, the revenue bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Cowan, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Fornance, and Mr. Steenrod. No other person appearing disposed to take the floor, the Chairman inquired if the committee was ready for the question, and no one dissenting, the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Habersham, to strike out all after the words "Be it enacted," and insert the bill which had heretofore been reported from the minority of the committee on manufactures. And the vote stood, yeas 87, noes 85; so this amendment was rejected. The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Pickens took the floor, and on his motion the farther consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, and amended; the committee then rose and reported the bill to the house, when, the amendments having been concurred in, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On Wednesday, after the expiration of the morning hour, the revenue bill was taken up in committee of the whole—the question being on the amendment of Mr. Saltonstall. The discussion was continued by Mr. Pickens, Mr. Snyder of Pa. Mr. Hubbard of Va. Mr. Cushing, and Mr. Wise. Mr. Kennedy of Md. next obtained the floor, when the committee rose and reported progress.

The Banks of Kentucky resumed specie payments in full on the 1st inst., thus anticipating by a fortnight the day fixed for resumption.

SUPREME COURT.

The following young gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the law, in the County Courts, viz:

William B Pope, of Halifax; William J. Clarke, of Raleigh; John W. Ellis, of Davidson; Leander Q. Sharp, of Iredell; J. G. Shepard, of Cumberland; Willis F. Riddick, of Gates; V. A. McBee, of Lincolnton; James H. Headen, of Chatham; Thomas Ruffin, of Franklin; Harvey A. Miller, of Rutherfordton; James A. Long, of Randolph; H. F. Harris, of Pitt; William F. Brown, of Caswell; J. F. Hoke, of Lincolnton; John H. Coleman, of Buncombe; T. H. Spruill, of Warren county; George W. Bruer, of Chowan county, and Samuel H. Walkup, of Mecklenburg county.

And the following gentlemen have obtained licences to practice law in the Superior Courts of the State, viz: D. K. McRae, of Fayetteville; A. R. Kelly, of Carthage, Moore county; Atlas Jones D[illegible] of Wadesborough, Anson; John M. Long, of Concord, Cabarrus; James Palmer, of Windsor, Bertie; John Kimberly, of Murfreesborough, Hertford; G. W. Jones, of Orange; Green M. Cuthbert, of Newbern; Nathaniel Beckwith, of Plymouth, Washington county; Richard S. Donnell, of Newbern; John Baxter, of Rutherford; Alphonso W. Long, of Orange; Edward P. Jones, of Mecklenburg Va., L. P. Olds, of Greenville, Pitt county; W. J. Keathey, and William Johnston, of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county.

Raleigh Reg.

Not Hard to Swallow.—The Richmond Enquirer warns "the people of North Carolina, if not determined to swallow Mr. Clay for President, they must put forth all their strength." They certainly intend to "swallow" him, and they will prove it *by* putting forth all their strength. Our much esteemed old friend of the Lynchburg Virginian is right in saying "he is not hard to take"—at least so the old Republicans of the North State think.

Star.

Repairs of the Governor's House.—The Locofocos, amazed at the spectacle of a public officer returning the larger portion of an appropriation back to the Treasury, have assailed Gov. Morehead for not making the repairs contemplated when the $3000 were appropriated. They have asserted in their papers and in private, that he did not put a new roof on the house, and that is the reason he expended but $1200 of the $3000. They said that the roof was rotten, and leaked at every joint, and that the building was suffering for want of repair in this particular.

One of the party, we learn, made this charge to Gov. Morehead at Shepperd's on Friday last, and the Governor, armed at all points, made a simple statement of facts which left no room for cavil. He explained, that owing to a defect in the original construction of the house, the roof had *settled*, which caused the leaks. Instead of taking off the roof, which was perfectly sound, and putting on a new one, which would not remedy the original defect, he set to work to remove the cause of the leak.—the settling of the roof. This he effected by constructing some pillars, which forced the roof back to its place, and stopped every leak. He stated that in this way, by an expenditure of $200, he had made the roof perfectly tight—it did not leak a drop, and being perfectly sound, there was not the slightest reason for putting on a new one. So it appears the Governor *has* effected *all the repairs* contemplated by the Legislature, and still had a surplus of upwards of $1800 to return to the Treasury.

Raleigh Register.

Elizabeth City, June 21.

THE CROPS.—We regret to learn the total ruin of the Wheat crop, and great damage to the Corn crops of this section of North Carolina, occasioned by the continued and tremendous rains which have visited us without cessation, for the last fornight. The wind prevailed at S. E. with high tides; the swamps were all filled to overflowing, and the whole surface of the earth was completely inundated. The hopes of our farmers, which but a few weeks ago were most flattering and delightful in the promise of a rich reward for their labors, are blasted and gone, and with the hard times of the country and the low prices of produce, we have cause of deep and heartfelt sorrow.

Old North State.

Indian Wars.—Recent advices have been received at the War Department, which furnish ground for serious apprehension that a conflict will take place between the Sioux and that portion of the united band of the Ouawas, Chippewas and Potawatamies living near the Council Bluffs.

Commander Levy.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes—

The President has disapproved the sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Commander Levy.—The Court sentenced him to be dismissed from the Navy, and the the Secretary approved of the sentence. The President has reinstated him in the service; but he is to remain under suspension one year, without pay.

The National Intelligencer says, that the live plants, &c. from the Exploring Expedition, have reached there from the Vincennes, and are deposited in Mr. Douglas's green-house, nearly opposite the building occupied by the Department of State.

We learn that there are over one hundred species of live ones, and a great variety of roots, bulbs, seeds, &c. from different parts of the world. It is said that the total number collected by the Expedition amounts to over 10,000 specimens of different species.

We are very sorry to find ex-Senator Hubbard, now Governor of the State of New Hampshire, in his maiden Message to the Legislature of his State, not only embodying all the most odious doctrines of the Destructives, but compromitting his character beyond redemption by the utterance of the following tissue of misrepresentation and disingenuousness concerning the affairs of the General Government.

National Intelligencer.

"At the close of the last administration our means were abundantly sufficient to meet our liabilities, with a temporary debt which the accruing revenues would readily have extinguished; with our expenditures so reduced and so reducing that our annual charge would have been balanced by our annual income; with a character untarnished; with a credit at unsuspected; and when in a single year, home and abroad under a new Administration, a debt of more than twenty millions has been fastened upon the country, and our annual expenditures have been greatly increased.

The "Boston Atlas," whose views may be presumed to be in accordance with the Manufacturers of New England, says:

"No Whig desires the establishment of such a Tariff as would operate to prohibit the importation of any article which is now an ingredient of foreign trade." "We are in favor (continues the Atlas) of raising money for Revenue alone, and in so doing, we are for discriminating in such a manner as to protect our domestic labor." "This, and only this, we believe to be the desire of the Whig Party in this part of the country."

A Governor in a Fix."—Governor McDonald, of Georgia, has issued a circular to the Attorney General and Solicitors of the State, directing them to prosecute all Bank officers who have refused to pay specie for their notes. This offence is punishable in Georgia by confinement in the Penitentiary; and an action can be maintained against the offending party at any time within four years after its commission. The Tuscaloosa Monitor says that less than four years ago, Governor McDonald was President of one of the worst broken Banks in Georgia! This being the case, if the law is faithfully carried out, the Governor may find himself fairly caught in his own trap.

BEHIND THE TIMES.

It has been suggested to us that we were entirely behind the news in our last number, in relation to the locofoco candidates for the next Presidency, and that it was due to that party, which we are always willing to oblige, that a corrected list, up to the latest information from the knowing ones of the party here, should be given before their followers take sides. We therefore give the following as the latest.

BACHELORS' TICKET.
President, JAMES BUCHANAN.
Vice, WILLIAM R. KING.

HARD MONEY TICKET.
President, THOMAS H. BENTON.
Vice, JOHN M. NILES.

NULLIFYING TICKET.
President, JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Vice, LEVI WOODBURY.

WAR TICKET.
President, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
Vice, GOV. PORTER.

DIPLOMATIC TICKET.
President, LEWIS CASS.
Vice, ANDREW STEVENSON.

INSURGENT TICKET.
President, WILLIAM ALLEN.
Vice, THOS. W. DORR.

T. T. QUID TICKET.
President, JOHN TYLER.
Vice, J. WASHINGTON TYSON.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE.

Over the broad land, and in all its length, we see but one movement, hear but one voice, and that for one man. A nation's misfortunes have pointed him out.

True Whig.

STRANGE INCIDENT.—The Buffalo Commercial contains a notice of a mysterious occurrence which is exciting no little attention there. It seems that some time last summer the death of a young lady was announced, the notice being furnished by her father, a gentleman of great respectability. It has lately been made known that her life was insured for $10,000. The Company refuses to pay the amount on the ground that they are not satisfied as to the mode of her death. They have sent agents to procure evidence, and from the testimony they have collected it appears that about the time of the alleged death, a physician of that city was called to attend a young lady at the house of the gentleman alluded to. He did not think her dangerously sick, gave her some medicine, and knows nothing more of the matter. The Sexton did not see the corpse—nor did the officiating clergyman, as during the funeral ceremony the coffin remained closed. Doubts are expressed as to her being really dead, and an examination of the grave is suggested. If she be dead the manner of her death would become a subject of investigation.

Murders by Negroes—A murderer burnt.—The Picayune of the 9th inst., gives the particulars of a series of murders in the neighborhood of Natchez, by two runaway negroes, and violence done to females, whom they captured and took into the woods. One of the murdered men was named Noah Harrington, another George Todd, and a third, name not given. The negroes were finally tracked, and one of them taken; the other escaped, for the time being, it is thought with a bullet or two in him. The negro taken confessed to the deeds, to his captors, when it was deliberately resolved that the negro should be burnt alive. The captors were worse than the ignorant murderer. The terrible scene is thus described by the Free Trader:

"The boy was taken and chained to a tree immediately on the bank of the Mississippi, on what is called Union Point. Faggots were then collected and piled around him, to which he appeared quite indifferent. When the work was completed, he was asked what he had to say. He then warned all to take example by him, and asked the prayers of all around. He then called for a drink of water, which was handed to him; he drank it, and said, "Now set fire—I am ready to go in peace!" The torches were lighted, and placed in the pile, which soon ignited. He watched unmoved the curling flame as it grew, until it began to twine itself around and feed upon his body; then he sent forth cries of agony painful to the ear, begging some one to blow his brains out, at the same time struggling with almost superhuman strength, until the staple, with which the chain was fastened to the tree, (not being well secured,) drew out, and he leaped from the burning pile. At that moment the sharp ring of several rifles was heard, and the body of the negro fell a corpse on the ground. He was pierced by two or three, and again thrown into the fire and consumed—not a struggle occurring to show that such a being ever existed."

CANDIDATES.—The following persons have been announced as candidates in this county, at the election in August next:

WHIG.

Senate—Hugh Waddell, esq.

Commons—Dr. Michael Holt, and Giles Mebane, Henry K. Nash and Harrison Parker, esqrs.

DEMOCRATIC.

Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.

Commons—Col. John Stockard, Dr. Julius C. Bracken, and Cad. Jones, jr. and Wm. N. Pratt, esqrs.

For Sheriff—James C. Turrentine.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday the 23d inst. by John J. Freeland, esq. Mr. STERLING CRABTREE to Mrs. MARY RENW.

Obituary.

JOHN SCOTT, esq. formerly of this place, died in the city of Houston, Texas, about the 3d of this month. He was Recorder of the city of Houston at the time of his death. We copy the following tribute to his memory from the Houston Telegraph of the 8th inst.

DEATH OF JUDGE SCOTT.—The shafts of death have lately fallen rapidly and thick around, and several of our most eminent citizens are numbered among his victims. Last not least of the number is the Hon. John Scott, late Recorder of Houston. He was distinguished during life for all the amiable and endearing traits of character that render men estimable and respected. He was a native of North Carolina, and previous to emigrating to Texas, occupied the high and responsible office of Solicitor-General of that State. He was for a brief period appointed Judge of this district. He sustained during his residence here, the reputation of "a man without guile," and has left a large circle of friends to lament his death. Although he died far from his family, he found generous friends to minister to his wants and smooth his path to the grave.

The City Council met on the 4th and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, we have, with feelings of deep regret, learnt of the death of John Scott, esq., City Recorder, Be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Board, together with the officers of the city, will attend his funeral in a body at the time appointed.

Be it further resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

THE MARKETS.

	Petersburg, June 20.	
Cotton,	8¼ a	8¾
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 30 a	2 90
Leaf,	3 25 a	7 25
	Fayetteville, June 22.	
Flour,	6 00 a	7 00
Salt—(sack,)	2 12½ a	2 52
(bushel,)	50 a	60
Cotton,	5 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
30 Thursday,	4 48	7 12	New 8 1 45 morn
1 Friday	4 48	7 12	First 14 4 49 after.
2 Saturday,	4 48	7 12	Full 22 5 41 morn
3 Sunday;	4 49	7 11	Last 30 9 26 morn
4 Monday,	4 49	7 11	
5 Tuesday.	4 49	7 11	
6 Wednesday	4 50	7 10	

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

John King and others *v.* Dixon King.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to me, James Webb, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for Orange county, by affidavit filed, that Dixon King, the defendant in the above case, is not a resident of this state, I hereby advertise and make known, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, that the said petition is filed in my office, and that if the said defendant doth not appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set down to be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

June 20. 30—

To the Public.

THE Fall Session of my school, will commence on the 15th of next month, and close on the 15th of December following. A full and complete course of accademical instruction will be imparted. Students prepared for the University.

D. W. KEER.

Junto, N. C., June 11. 28—

☞ The Raleigh Star, and North Carolina Standard, will copy four times

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Stray.

TAKEN up by Geo. Long, on New Hope, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, a bay MARE, ten or twelve years old, five feet high, barefooted all round, a snip in her face, both fore feet wind galls very bad

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

June 22. 29-3w p

Notice---Taxes.

I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1841.

Monday 4th July, at Jesse Durham's
Tuesday the 5th, at John Newlin's
Wednesday the 6th, at Ruffin's Mill
Thursday the 7th, at Michael Albright's
Friday the 8th, at George Patterson's
Saturday the 9th, at the late residence of Michael Holt, dec'd
Monday the 11th, at John S. Turrentine's
Tuesday the 12th, at George Fawcett's
Wednesday the 13th, at Charles F. Fowler's
Thursday the 14th, at James Hutchinson's
Friday the 15th, at Gabriel B. Lee's
Saturday the 16th at Mason Hall
Monday the 18th, at Hillsborough
Tuesday the 19th, at Chalk Level
Wednesday the 20th, at Mrs. McKee's
Thursday the 21st, at Abner Parker's
Friday the 22d, at William Lipscomb's
Saturday the 23d, at Harris Wilkerson's
Monday the 25th, at Wm. Norwood's Store
Tuesday the 26th, at Joseph L. Moring's
Wednesday the 27th at William Trice's
Thursday the 28th, at Chapel Hill
Friday the 29th, at Thomas Long's
Monday the 1st August, at Pinkney Sikes'
Tuesday the 2d, in Hillsborough, to collect the Town Tax.

☞ The Justices appointed to take the lists of taxables for 1842, will attend at the above times and places; and every person failing to give in his list is subject by law to pay a double fine, and the Sheriff is bound to collect it. Punctuality is expected by all.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'ff.*

June 15. 25—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1842.

Samuel Barton and others *vs.* William Barton.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Barton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for sixty days of the pendency of this suit, that said defendant may appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition to be taken *pro confesso*, and set down to be heard *ex parte* as to him.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

Price Adv. $5 00. 29—

Lot for Sale in Chapel Hill.

I SHALL offer for sale, on the 28th day of July next, before the store of Jesse Hargrave, in the village of Chapel Hill, the Price LOT lately owned by Benton Utley. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES WEBB.

June 21. 29-3w

Books! Books!

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale on reasonable terms, the following Books:

Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Olney's Do., Parley's Geography,
Kirkham's, Murray's, and Smith's Grammar,
Pike's, Smiley's, Colburn's, & Smith's Arithmetic,
Youth's Natural Philosophy,
Porter's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the Mind,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
Temperance Tales, in 6 vols.
Scott's Bibles, in 3 vols.
Pocket and Family Bibles, Albums,
Mott'd Travels in Europe and the East,
Family Library, in 15 vols.
Ruled and Colored Letter Paper,
Hymn Books, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Book of History.

E. MURRAY & CO.

June 8. 27—

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7 Negroes for Sale.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange, on the estate of WILLIAM LYNN, deceased, and having obtained an order from Court to that effect, we shall expose to public sale on the 13th day of August next, at the late residence of the said Wm. Lynn, dec'd, seven Negro Slaves belonging to said estate, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with two or more good securities.

THOS. CHRISTIAN, } *Adm'rs.*
MATTHEW LYNN, }

June 8. 22—

FEMALE SCHOOL,
In Hillsborough.

THE Fall session of MR. & MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 4th of July, and close the last of November.

The usual branches of a thorough education are taught, with the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

TERMS—PER SESSION.

Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French,	15 00
Latin or Greek,	10 00

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Dr Jas Webb, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Jno W. Norwood, esq, Hillsborough. Rev. D. Lacey, Raleigh. Hon. Wilie P. Mangum, Giles Mebane, esq., Orange county. Mr. Robert Primrose, Mr. Alfred Hatch, Rev. D. Stratton, Newbern. Richard Washington, esq. Waynesborough. Caston Wilder, esq. Wake county. Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Washington.

June 1. 26—

☞ Raleigh Register, Standard, and Milton Chronicle will insert once a week for four weeks.

Notice.

AT May Term, 1842, of Orange County Court, Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS D. CRAIN, deceased, were granted to the undersigned: He therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. FAUCETT, *Adm'r.*

June 1. 26—

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand drawn by Wilson Garrard in favor of Thomas Rhodes, sr. dated about the 25th of November last and payable on or before the 25th of December next, for one hundred dollars. This, therefore, is to forewarn all persons from trading for the same.

THOMAS RHODES, Sen'r.

June 1. 26—

NEW ERA IN THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

Lofton's Store, Butts Co. Ga.

To the Editors of the Southern Recorder:

Having obtained from Mr. Thomas Spearing, of Abbeville, S. C., a small quantity of his California Wheat last summer, which I planted the first, middle, and last of October last; in all I had about one thousand stalks or branches to stand, which have or will produce at least twenty thousand heads, averaging over one hundred and fifty grains to the head. The grains are very large, and of a beautiful yellow tint, rich and sweet, and no doubt will make the best of flour. I have about seven square rods of ground sown with this wheat, and very thin on the ground, which will make between five and ten bushels, and would be over one hundred bushels to the acre; and it is still to be admired that while most of the common wheat throughout the country for the present season is greatly injured and some of the crops entirely ruined with the rust and smut, this remains free from either. Any person wishing to procure this wheat can, by forwarding me five dollars, have put up for them twenty heads, which will produce, if well managed and sown on good soil, at least ten bushels, and will be sufficient seed to produce 12 or 1500 bushels the second season. I shall forward a head of this wheat to most of the editors in this State, where any person can examine it for themselves. Persons wishing to obtain this wheat, will by forwarding me their orders as above directed, have any quantity in proportion put up for them and disposed of as they may direct. JOHN LOFTON.

May 31, 1842.

EXTRAORDINARY FORGERY.

The St. Louis Republican of the 31 says, that Thomas Benton Bruce, nephew of Hon. T. H. Benton, and recently committed to jail in that city for having forged a check on a firm there, sent for his wife, as he had important business with her —She came, but was told she could not see him alone. Mr. Korn, the keeper of the jail, went into the room with them. While there, Bruce asked for writing materials, and for a penknife. He took the knife and plunged it into his neck several times, intending evidently to kill himself, but he was prevented.

The Republican gives a sketch of this man's history, from which it appears that he was convicted of stealing money from the mail, while Postmaster in North Carolina, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, but pardoned out by Gen. Jackson, probably through the influence of his illustrious uncle. He afterwards went in dashing style—a spruce young fellow—to Maysville, Ky. much after the similitude, we suppose, of Col. Edwards, where he coasted, captivated, and married a rich widow, with whom he made a tour to Saratoga; and on his return toward Maysville, stopped at Pittsburg, where her father resided.

On reaching home he was seized with the small pox, and the news of his career as a Government official reached Maysville. His wife wrote to Gov. Chambers about it, and received from him a confirmation of the whole affair. He was then escorted to the wharf by some of the citizens, and somewhat earnestly advised never to reappear—which reasonable counsel he scrupulously followed. He went to Scott County, Missouri—married another rich widow—decamped $15000 of her property by a mortgage—set fire to her house and barns, and decamped. Nothing more was known of him until his arrest for forgery before mentioned.

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—In a case which came before Judge Ulshoffer, in the Common Pleas, New York, a few days since, his Honor decided that a defendant being a Hebrew, was no obstacle to the service upon him of legal process, on Sunday, unless he strictly observes the seventh day as the Sabbath day. If, for instance, as in the case decided, the proprietor of a distillery continues his establishment in operation on Saturday, the presumption is that he does not keep that day as a day of rest from labor. To enable such a proprietor to claim Saturday as Sabbath, he must devote the day to rest, and not to the ordinary labors of other days. The law means that if a person ceases his labors on Saturday, and in principle and practice regards it as the Sabbath, he shall not be liable to be served with legal process or papers on that day. But if he does not cease his ordinary business on Saturday, then such process or papers may be served on him on any day but Sunday, which is the recognized Sabbath of our statute; and Saturday is not to be substituted as the Sabbath of those who do not cease from labor on that day.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Biting at the Naked Hook.—A minister was walking upon one of our eastern wharves, when he heard a man in a fishing boat just pulled up, swearing very profanely, and resolved on reproving him. For this purpose he stepped up to the boat, and began to inquire concerning the manner of taking fish. The fisherman answered this inquiry by saying, that for taking such a kind of fish, he baited his hook with such an article. Said the clergyman, do you not take any without bait? No, said the fisherman. I never did but once; one d——d fool bit the naked hook. Well, said the clergyman, the devil is a great fisherman, and to take the ambitious he baits with the honors of the world, and to take the avaricious he baits with silver and gold, and for the pleasure seekers he baits with sensual gratifications, but the profane swearer is like your foolish fish, he bites at the naked hook. *Sword of Truth.*

The "Better Currency."—The National Intelligencer says:—"We sent to a broker's office on Saturday last, to be exchanged, twenty-five dollars in Alabama paper, upon which we were charged and did pay *thirty per cent.* discount; and on a note of five dollars of a New Orleans Bank, we were charged and did pay a discount *fifty per cent.* Exchanges are as much deranged in some other districts of country; and some, too, whose Representatives impose the penalty of dissolution upon banks in this District which fail to pay specie for all their engagements."

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Barrett's Garlick and Smutt Machine," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all filth, and will bring into use the smutt and garlick Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Claytor, esq. whose skill in carding wool is well known.

The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enoe Mills, May 16. 24—

Orange County, May Term, 1842.

ORDERED, that, at the next election for members of the General Assembly in Orange county, the Sheriff shall open a poll to ascertain the wish of the people relative to a central division of this county of Orange; that a vote be taken at each election ground, as follows, to wit, That each voter for members of the House of Commons shall endorse on a ticket, to be deposited in a box to be kept for that purpose, "Central Division," or "No Central Division." And that this order be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test, J. TAYLOR, c. c.

June 1. 26—

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres,
Black Camblet, Gamboons, Georgia Nankeen and Alpacca Cloths,
Satinets, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings,
Satin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings,
French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Ginghams,
Mous-lin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins,
Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Mayaune Prints,
Lead color and black figured Laces,
Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins,
Coloured and white Cambrics,
Plain and figured Bobinets, Bonnets, Ribands, and Edgings,
Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts,
Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings,
Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats,
Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens,
Linen Bosoms and Collars,
Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars,
White and black Hose and half Hose,
Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes,
Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes,
HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver,
SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' do. Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hogskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons,
White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soaps, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cuttlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

E MURRAY & Co.

May 24. 25—3mp

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1842.

Cornelius Buchanon, and Joshua Owen & wife Henrietta,
against
Simon Gentry and wife Martha, David Buchanon, Sally Buchanon, Vina Brinager, Piety Brinager, Israel Estwood and wife Susan, Hinton Buchanon, Hillyard Buchanon, Thomas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Montague and wife Hixy, Prudence Buchanon, Agnes Buchanon, Priscilla Buchanon, Elizabeth Buchanon, and Rosy Buchanon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants David Buchanon, Agnes Buchanon, Priscilla Buchanon, Elizabeth Buchanon, and Rosy Buchanon, are not residents of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1842

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 00. 21—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18. 20—

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

April 18 20—

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20—

WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gault Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4 18—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4 22—

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. A. S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ Hanov. Mu'in, &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dry salters Druggists and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly To teach Capitalists who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so not to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The last of statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126, Fulton street, New York.

☞ To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

Feb. 12, 1842 24—

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K

May 3. 23—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.
Best Brown Sugar
Havanna Sugar
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar
Molasses
Raisins
Rice
Best Green Tea
" Black "
Herring
Salt
Bar Iron, assorted
Steel "
Hoop Iron
Sheet "
Shear "
Cut Nails, assorted
Mould-boards
Castings
Weeding Hoes
Spades and Shovels
Manure Forks
Polished Trace Chains
Best Chewing Tobacco
Spanish Cigars
Superfine Soap
Tallow Candles
Sperm "
Spanish Indigo
Madder
White Lead, in kegs
Dry White Lead
" Red Lead
Spice
Black Pepper
Ground & Race Ginger
Cloves
Mace
Camphor
Putty
Salt Petre
Alum
Epsom Salts
Glauber Salts
Copperas
Ground Log Wood
Lamp Black
Saleratus
Pearl Ashe
Brimstone
Spanish Brown
Miller's Scotch Snuff
M'Caboy's "
Prussian Blue
Venetian Red
Nutmegs
Fig Blue
Camwood
Arcanna
Quick Silver
Essence Peppermint
" Cinnamon
" Lemon
Oil Lemon
Cinnamon Bark
Opium
Lump Magnesia
Henry's Magnesia
Box Matches
Rhubarb Root
Chrome Yellow
Chrome Green
Rotten Stone
Litharge
Castor Oil
Gum Shelac
Cream Tartar
Ink Sand
Sand Paper
Ink Powder
Castil Soap
Box Mustard
Waters
Assafœtida
Vermillion Red
Percussion Caps
Powder and Shot
Window Glass
Spanish Whiting
Copal & Black Varnish
Fresh Hops
Best & Common Glue
Train Oil
Lamp Oil
Aequefortis
Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock consists, in part, the following:

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Brogans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON

November 23. 01—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those of Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public, and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible actions in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the harbored fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red colour from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the remedy thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle, governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both unite. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus Fevers, Cholics, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it Soon the acidity or acrocity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, unnatural enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sinclair, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Almanace, Guilford.
J & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23 - 12m

Notice.

☞ Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.

March 16. 15—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 81—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring the continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to yearly advertisers.